

COX WINS PLAUDITS OF FRISCO CROWDS DESPITE LONG TALK

Hostile Press, However, May Block Spread of Doctrines in State.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—Two hours is almost the longest length of a political speech that Gov. Cox kept 10,000 people attentive as he covered in his main speech here practically every subject from the "Barnes Bible," or republican text book, to the troubles of Ireland. The crowd liked the speech and on two occasions rose to applaud.

Gov. Cox is in some respects like Hiram Johnson in his method of carrying out his policy. He has a series of small addresses in the form of a series of lectures. The democratic nominee got most of his applause in the first hour of his address and closed with an emotional appeal for the league of nations that brought tears to the eyes of men and women, touched by references to the soldier dead.

Judging by the effectiveness of the governor's address with the relatively small crowd, it is probable that the two or three of the democratic leaders who have been disposed to be lukewarm about the Cox campaign, said afterward that they had been won over by now until election time and carry his message into every corner of the state he would easily carry the state.

Press Is Antagonistic.

That, however, is only another way of saying two things: First, that the democratic leaders were convinced that Gov. Cox has a splendid array of arguments and handles the issues skillfully, and second, that because of a hostile press they fear that Cox doctrine will not be widely distributed in California and therefore, he may not carry the state.

The democratic presidential nominee covered plenty of ground in his speech. He pledged himself to preserve the cause of Ireland to the league of nations if he should be elected. He said that money being spent for halibut would be spent for reclamation and irrigation projects, since the league would remove the necessity of large armaments. He contrasted his own nomination after forty-four ballots at the state convention with the selection of Harding at Chicago, "in a smoke-filled hotel room, in the early hours of the morning."

He praised Hiram Johnson as a progressive and said he believed Hiram's voice may be for Harding, but not his heart.

There was a demonstration when Gov. Cox mentioned the name of President Wilson, who spoke in the same hall just a year ago this week. Later, when Gov. Cox denounced the senatorial election, a demonstration broke out in a conspiracy against a sick man and had insisted upon admission to the sick room and said loudly and applauded vehemently again.

The Japanese Problem.

The democratic nominee fired the usual denunciation at the San Francisco editorial press, which, it will be recalled, was the occasion for a somewhat similar demonstration of approval in the same hall two months ago when Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi said satirical things about the San Francisco newspapers, as he made the speech seconding the nomination of Cox.

References to the manner in which the republicans were alleged to be angling for the German vote, the Irish vote, the Italian vote and the ballots of the foreign-born of central and southern Europe were loudly cheered, and when Gov. Cox pledged himself to look out for the interests of the Japanese problem, thus corralling the American vote, the few Japanese in the audience looked sheepish and embarrassed. For now that the governor has taken a position somewhat similar to that of the Japanese problem, the few Japanese in the audience looked sheepish and embarrassed.

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Abe Martin Says:



Th' woman that used t' spend 10 cents carfare t' save 3 cents on a granite coffee pot, now drives thirty-five miles in th' country t' pay th' market price for peaches.

lar to that of Senator Harding in promising to protect California there is no place for the Japanese vote, though doubtless that is not worrying either the republican or the democratic party, for the number of Japanese born in the United States and eligible to vote is not considered enough to bother about.

Will Accept Reservations.

Gov. Cox repeated that he was willing to make any reasonable concession to get the treaty ratified and the covenant perfected to suit the Senate.

Any reservations offered in good faith would be accepted, he said. This made a deep impression, as did his emphatic statement that the league of nations didn't mean sending troops overseas, and that the critics knew it didn't. His appeal to take the league out of partisan politics was as eloquent as it was emotional.

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HUGHES, AT RALLY, ASSAILS PRESIDENT FOR TREATY STAND

Former Justice Opens Republican Campaign in New Jersey.

By the Associated Press.

TRENTON, N. J., September 18.—Charles E. Hughes, in opening the republican campaign in New Jersey at a rally here today, declared that Maine with an unmistakable emphasis points to the verdict of the country; that the people demand a change, and with fresh courage "we shall resume the path of well ordered governments, of prosperity and progress."

"A general election," said Mr. Hughes, "is the great issue, the only time when administration is brought to an account, but let us not be misled by the promises of the government and political parties. It becomes a democracy."

"The best surety of the future is not in the promise of platforms but in the certainty of rebuke for maladministration. And in the checking of harmful tendencies by the displacement of those responsible for them and the refusal to invest power those who would continue or condone them. We endeavor to appreciate accurately the mischief, not simply to be critical, but to put the remedy and the future course."

Republican Aid in War.

Reviewing the administration of the war, Mr. Hughes said: "Never in our history had an opposition party so completely subordinated all partisan differences to the support of the administration," and further on he declared:

"In truth, it was the republican leaders, insistent in their demand for speed and efficiency in military effort, who in largest measure furnished the driving power behind an administration which too long had been paralyzed by a false security and too long had been benumbed by inactivity and indifference to the vindication of American rights."

Unpreparedness resulted in grievous extravagance in outlay in the hurried effort to make amends, Mr. Hughes charged. Prevailing high costs, he said, were largely due to a heavy burden of taxation and the enormous increase in the cost of living. Prices for the tremendous loans made during the war were also high.

Discussing this issue and the remedy, Mr. Hughes said: "It is idle to trust those who have been in power during the war period, with its lavish outlays, its indifference to expense, its reckoning in billions, with this duty of economy and retrenchment. Their experience unites them for it. It is equally idle to expect adequate results from those who would follow the same traditions and have the same facilities."

Recalls President's Demand.

Discussing foreign relations, Mr. Hughes recalled the President's demand for a partisan congressional victory in 1918, which he characterized as "the extraordinary return for the seal and sacrifices of republicans in support of the administration in the conduct of the war."

Continuing, he said: "There was no need for such extremes of exclusiveness and denial of participation in prosecution of policy. Republican leaders had long looked for an association of nations to aid in securing the peace of the world."

"It would have been well to recognize the fact that the President had not the exclusive treaty-making power. It was wrong to give to foreign peoples the impression of an authority which did not exist."

Dangerous Role.

"It was a highly dangerous role for an American President virtually to appeal to foreign peoples against their governments. It was still more dangerous to excite hopes which could not be satisfied and to give rise to a general sentiment in Europe that, by reason of expectations created by our representatives and unfulfilled, we had been guilty of a breach of faith."

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BAY STATE DEMOCRATS HOLD CONVENTION TODAY

Bumblings Indicate Possibility of Hot Fight Over Disputed Questions of Policy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 18.—The league of nations and the Irish question were the most important matters for consideration before the democratic state convention which met here today.

Reports from the resolutions committee indicated that the national platform and the utterances of Gov. Cox would be followed in both cases, but there were rumblings of dissatisfaction on the part of some delegates and threats to bring the questions before the convention itself.

The resolutions committee met this morning to put the final touches to the platform report, a work which the delegates expected to complete last night.

The convention will be addressed by State Senator John Jackson Walsh, candidate for governor, and by Representative Augustine Lonergan, candidate for United States senator in Connecticut.

of, of particular plan and its essential import.

Vice of Covenant.

Of article I he said:

"The heart of the covenant," if it is, the covenant has a bad heart. Article I is the heart of the covenant. Why there should have been such a tenacious insistence upon it must remain a mystery, unexplained by this intentionality."

In a host of contingencies, now unforeseeable, declared the former justice, it will be necessary to depend on intelligence, good sense, firmness and sincerity of the President to be elected, and in this connection Mr. Hughes said "Senator Harding invites the confidence of the country."

"No Protest From Senate."

This action on the part of the United States not only met with no protest from the Senate, but was done

with the full knowledge of every body.

"As I remember it, the United States was called to restore order in Haiti in 1915 and in San Domingo shortly after that. Since that time there has been no effort to cancel the United States policy of helping these countries get back on their feet financially and every other way to enable them as soon as possible to operate again under their own legislation. This has already been accomplished in the case of Haiti."

Senator Harding is quoted as saying: "Practically all we know now is that thousands of brave sailors have been killed by American marines and that many of our gallant men have sacrificed their lives in the best of an executive department in order to establish laws drafted by a parliament secretary of the Navy to secure a vote in the league and to continue at the point of the bayonet a military domination which at this moment requires the presence of no less than 3,000 of our armed men on that foreign soil."

"Statement Called Drab."

"Such a statement as that is the merest drab," and if Senator Harding made it he did it in an apparently deliberate attempt to deceive, even here. It is in line with the same policy observed by President Roosevelt and President Taft, under which for years we have maintained, and still maintain, small detachments of marines in Peking and Nicaragua. "Such tactics on the part of Senator Harding is another evidence of his 'win at any cost' policy of trying to keep the United States in line with the true that this will neither disturb our sister republics nor deceive intelligent Americans."

Mr. Roosevelt's statement follows: "When the Harding speech today was shown me I immediately sent to Senator Harding at Marion the following telegram: 'Regret to see in today's speech you have put into my mouth an alleged statement about the votes in the league of nations of Haiti and San Domingo which I had already publicly denied making and which denial was printed in all the leading newspapers. I cannot believe you did this intentionally.'"

"Mr. Harding has been a member of the United States Senate since the time it was opened to a special session in Haiti and San Domingo in order to prevent a recurrence at our very doors of things which were deemed intolerable," said Mr. Roosevelt.

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ROOSEVELT DENIES HARDING CHARGES

Democratic Candidate Says American Policy in West Indies Is Helpful.

HARTFORD, Conn., September 18.—(By the Associated Press).—Franklin D. Roosevelt, when shown that portion of Senator Harding's speech at Marion yesterday in which the republican candidate denounced the alleged rape of Haiti and San Domingo and which he said was recently admitted and boasted by Mr. Roosevelt, prepared a statement denying Senator Harding's charges.

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Senator Harding is quoted as saying: "Practically all we know now is that thousands of brave sailors have been killed by American marines and that many of our gallant men have sacrificed their lives in the best of an executive department in order to establish laws drafted by a parliament secretary of the Navy to secure a vote in the league and to continue at the point of the bayonet a military domination which at this moment requires the presence of no less than 3,000 of our armed men on that foreign soil."

"Statement Called Drab."

"Such a statement as that is the merest drab," and if Senator Harding made it he did it in an apparently deliberate attempt to deceive, even here. It is in line with the same policy observed by President Roosevelt and President Taft, under which for years we have maintained, and still maintain, small detachments of marines in Peking and Nicaragua. "Such tactics on the part of Senator Harding is another evidence of his 'win at any cost' policy of trying to keep the United States in line with the true that this will neither disturb our sister republics nor deceive intelligent Americans."

Mr. Roosevelt's statement follows: "When the Harding speech today was shown